

Janesville Union School
Public Water System #1800577
2014 Consumer Confidence Report
April 2015

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State & Federal Regulations.

This report shows the results of our monitoring through December 31, 2014.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use:	Groundwater		
Name & location of source(s):	Well #2		
Drinking Water Source Assessment information:	The California State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (Division) conducted an assessment on our source. The source is considered most vulnerable to agricultural/irrigation wells not associated with any detected contaminants. The source is considered most vulnerable to fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide application, & low density septic systems, associated with the detection of nitrate.		
Time & place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:	Third Tuesday of each month at 6:30 PM		
For more information, contact:	Maintenance Supervisor Troy Amrein	Phone:	(530) 260-3347

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically & technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, & appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

uS/cm: microSiemens per centimeter

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs & MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring & reporting requirements, & water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water & bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, & wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals &, in some cases, radioactive material, & can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses & bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, & wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts & metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides & herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, & residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic & volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes & petroleum production, & can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, & septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil & gas production & mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA & the Division prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Division regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

The tables below list the drinking water contaminants detected during the most recent sampling. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Division allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminant	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	In 2014 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	In 2014 0	0	A routine sample & a repeat sample detect total coliform & either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human & animal fecal waste

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR LEAD & COPPER						
Lead & Copper (units) Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th %tile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 2012	10	14	1	15	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits; internal corrosion of household water plumbing; discharges from industrial manufacturers;
Copper (ppb) 2012	10	590	1	1300	300	Erosion of natural deposits; internal corrosion of household plumbing; leaching from wood preservatives

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD					
Barium (ppb)	2013	124	1000	2000	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of oil drilling wastes & from metal refineries
Chromium (ppb)	2013	2	50	(100)	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel & pulp mills & chrome plating
Nitrate (ppm)	2014	7.5	45	45	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks & sewage
DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD					
Chloride (ppm)	2014	13	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance ($\mu S/cm$)	2014	382	1600	none	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2014	26	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2014	240	1000	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	2014	0.3	5	none	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2014	70	5000	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM & HARDNESS					
Sodium (ppm)	2014	9	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2014	171	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM					
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	Jan, - Dec. 2014	0.2 - 0.8	(4.0)	[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (ppm)	2014	3.7	80	none	By-product of drinking water disinfection
DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Vanadium (ppb)	2008	6	50	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	

Additional Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants & potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, & infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* & other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).